

THE

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# SHEKEL

VOLUME VII NO. 3

FALL 1974

PRICE \$1.50



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Published by the American Israel Numismatic Association, Inc.



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P. O. BOX 3194 • CHURCH STREET STATION • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10008

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*THE SHEKEL is the official publication of the AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC. and will appear quarterly with the purpose of establishing an authoritative source of information and knowledge pertaining to numismatics of Modern and Ancient Israel. THE SHEKEL will bring to all numismatists the most current information available with reference to the foregoing.*

*THE SHEKEL will exist only for the benefit of its readers. To further that purpose, it will coordinate the activities of all with the hope that there will be a meaningful interchange of information, views and ideas through its pages.*

*THE SHEKEL will strive to be informative, interesting, educational and entertaining. To that end, it will endeavor to obtain articles and treatises from leading authorities in the United States, Israel and from other countries.*

*Finally, THE SHEKEL will be of interest not only to advanced collectors and numismatists but also to those just starting out on that delightful path leading to greater understanding and knowledge of Israeli numismatics.*



## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AMAZING . . . that's the word for AINA.

How else can one explain the enthusiasm of the AINA participants who made for the dramatic success of the AINA at the recent ANA Con-

vention in Bal Harbour, Florida?

What would you have seen if you had been there? Well, you'd have seen a full day of AINA-organized, AINA-developed and AINA-expressed joy and friendship in the full day of activities. Special votes of thanks must go to the amazing group of AINA-builders who make beautiful Florida their home . . . and who shared it with us all so warmly. It was AINA stalwarts like Sidney Oslon, president of the INS of the Miami area; Ed Schuman, dynamic numismatist and longtime AINA Board member; and Floridians

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THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC. / An Educational Informa-  
tional Non-Profit Organization: Published Quarterly. Membership \$6.00 per year. Send  
all remittances, undelivered magazines, change of address and zip code with old address  
label to P. O. Box 3194, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.

Printed in the U. S. A.

## AINA MAKES OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO ANA CONVENTION

Leaders of AINA at the national and local level and leading AINA members who scored heavily with brilliant numismatic displays made a variety of contributions to the recent successful *ANA Convention* in Bal Harbour, Florida.

In addition to the sponsorship of an AINA DAY at the ANA meeting, AINA Board Member Ed Schuman was moderator at the *ANA Educational Forum* where one speaker was Edward Janis, a member of AINA's national board and a former president of the *INS of New York*. Mr. Janis gave a brilliant dissertation on the origins of the "*Jackson Cents*" or *Hard Times Tokens* associated with the presidential administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Mr. Janis reviewed the struggle of Jackson with the *Bank of the United States* and the background for the creation of the tokens which went into circulation as small change was in short supply.

In the exhibits of the *ANA Convention*, these AINA members were high prize winners:

*Best Show: Emil Voigt (AINA member No. 4000)*

*1st in Foreign: Raphael Ellenbogen*

*1st in Medieval: Jackson Storm*

*2nd in Decorations: Vincent Alones*

*2nd in U.S. Currency: Arthur Reich*

*2nd in Foreign Currency: Agnes Alones*

A general meeting of AINA members and guests was held on August 18 at the Americana Hotel. About 250 attended. Mr. N. Hacohen discussed the Israel Government Coins & Medals Corporation's position on issuance of coins for the 1974-1975 season. Since gold will not be permitted in the United States until January 1, 1975, none are being offered to the U.S. subscribers. The Ben Gurion Coins will be shipped in December 1974 and in January 1975, the Proof and Uncirculated Channuka and Pidyon-haben Coins. In June 1975, the Anniversary Coin will be dedicated to the 25th ANNIVERSARY of the BONDS FOR ISRAEL.



*At ANA Educational Forum: Moderator Ed Schuman introduces Ed Janis (center, left) who spoke on the Jackson Cents. Both Schuman and Janis are AINA Board members.*



*Awarded for contributing to the continuing success of A.I.N.A. are from left to right: Sidney Olson, Morris Bram, Mark Denberg, Ed Schuman, and George Trager.*



*Award winners are A.I.N.A. members, from left to right: Agnes Alones, Vincent Alones, Jackson Storm, and Roger Storm.*



*Morris and Lena Bram receive the Ambassador of Numismatics Award from Chet Krause, Publisher of Numismatic News.*





At AINA Day, Morris Bram, President of AINA; Sid Olson, chairman; Ed Schuman, Miami; and N. H. Hacohen, IGCAM.

An announcement was made that in 1975 AINA dues will be \$8.00 and Life Membership \$125.00.

The AINA members were guests at a luncheon given by INS of Greater Miami and AINA. Guests of honor were Virginia Culver, Eva Adams, Margo Russell, Chet Krause and N. Hacohen. Several presentations were made by Morris Bram for work on AINA Day to Ed Schuman, Felix Wolf, Mark Denburg and Sidney Olson. Chet Krause made a presentation to Lena Bram and Morris Bram as an "Ambassador of Numismatics".

The AINA Day Educational Program featured slides and a narration by Ed Schuman of part of his collection of "Jewish Memorabilia", showing Pioneer currency signed by noted Jews of their time. Also shown were Templar tokens and medals.

Sidney Olson showed slides and narrated on a possibly unique set of Anglo-Palestine Specimen Notes. Next were shown one of the only known sets of Palestine notes in specimen dated 1927, including excessively rare 1927 100-pound Palestine Mandate Note.

From left to right: Maurice Gould, Jean Gould, Margo Russell, Chet Krause, Eva Adams, Miriam Olson, Sidney Olson, Morris Bram, Lena Bram, Virginia Culver, Nahum Hacohen, Florence Schuman, Ed Schuman.



A panoramic view of the A.I.N.A. luncheon, Sunday, August 18, during the ANA Convention at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Florida.



## PLAN LAUNCHED FOR TIE-IN WITH J.N.F. TREE-PLANNING

### Shade Heads National Drive For Tree-Dollars

A major program for AINA members and friends, the creation of a forest outside of Jerusalem to be known as the *AINA Forest*, with all trees to be made possible entirely by the donations of AINA members and friends, has been launched under a plan developed together with the *Jewish National Fund*, announced Edward Shade, a leading New England numismatist and a past president of the *INS of Massachusetts*.

Ancient Israel was a tree-covered land. A giant effort has been underway with a goal of the planting of 500-million trees—which sounds impossible until the fact that in the past dozens of years alone, the *Jewish National Fund* has already planted 120-million trees. *The result?* Huge areas of waste have been transformed into flourishing forests replacing the centuries of neglect.

The *AINA Forest* will be made up of groves of 1000 trees and gardens of from five to 100 trees. Donors will receive a certificate attesting to their donation. AINA members are urged to make gifts of trees to friends and family members on the special occasions of births, weddings, condolences, holiday greetings—wherever a thoughtful gift is indicated. These trees will be part of the assemblage of groves and gardens which will permanently prove that AINA members and friends *cared*.

Checks should be made to: *Jewish National Fund, Inc.* at the rate of:

One Grove of 1000 trees	\$2500.00
A garden of:	
100 trees	\$250.00
50 trees	125.00
36 trees	90.00
18 trees	45.00
10 trees	25.00
5 trees	12.50

If individual club members accept the responsibility of personally assembling a garden of 50 or 100 trees,

(Cont. on pg. 32)

*Meeting sets plans for A.I.N.A. forest in Israel.*

Left to right are: Jacob Cohen, Consultant to the J.N.F. of New England; Gad Baler, Executive Director of J.N.F. of New England; Irving Rudin, Board Director, AINA. Seated, l. to r.: Edward Shade, National Chairman of the AINA Forest Project; Benjamin Nigrosh, President, J.N.F. of New England; Morris Bram, President, AINA.





## THE KIBBUTZ THAT ESTABLISHED A MUSEUM SO NO ONE COULD EVER FORGET

The Ghetto Fighters House stands on the kibbutz *Lohamei Haghettaot* which was founded in April 1949. The majority of the kibbutz members are living witnesses of the mass extermination of hundreds of Jewish communities: participants of the Jewish struggle against the Nazi oppressors. Nearly all left Poland and Lithuania, after escaping from ghettos and concentration camps. Many of the kibbutzniks were of the Jewish Fighters Organization, partisans from White Russian and Ukrainian forests, underground fighters from Poland and Lithuania, and soldiers from the Liberation Armies.

The inspiration to set up a kibbutz in *Eretz Israel* as a monument of the Holocaust and Resistance occurred during the first days after the war, when former Underground Fighters and survivors of extermination camps resumed the *chalutz* movement in Poland. Former leaders of the Jewish Resistance continue today as the leading men of "*Ghetto Fighters House*." They are joined by Jewish refugees from Poland who survived the war in USSR. A common ideological basis united all the members who shared a common fate in war-time and after-war experiences in the DP camps and illegal immigration.

Towards the end of War of Liberation 1948, a home was built up on the ground of liberated Galil between Old Akko and New Nahariya called *Lohamei Haghettaot: The Ghetto Fighters*. Memorial Days are celebrated annually by the members along with Israelis and international guests. These memorial meetings assemble in a newly-built amphitheatre attached

to the Museum. The kibbutz has a school named in memory of the famous writer, Janusz Korczak, who perished in Treblinka along with his pupils and hundreds of thousands Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto.

During the first days of the founding of the kibbutz, a centre of documentation was created — as a research establishment for studying the history of holocaust, martyrdom and heroism of the annihilated Jewish communities, and for popularising this history among the masses. A special room was set aside for the first documents and books, and a team was appointed to sort out the documentary materials.

While the first exhibition of books and documents took place in April 1950, the official opening of *Ghetto Fighters House* was on April 1951 in commemoration of the 8th anniversary of the Uprising in Warsaw Ghetto.

The museum was named in memory of the poet Yitzhak Katznelson, the loyal supporter of the *Chalutz* underground in Warsaw Ghetto, the singer of mourning of the Jewish people and chronicler of the Holocaust. Yitzhak Katznelson perished in Auschwitz at the beginning of May 1944.

### THE ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

The archives collected include many documents and microfilms reflecting the fate of the Jewish community under the oppression of the Nazis in Poland and other occupied countries of Europe. The literary heritage left by Yitzhak Katznelson has a particular place within the archives. It contains nearly all the works of the poet written in the Warsaw ghetto



and in the internment camp at Vittel, France.

The archives also contain a collection of about 30,000 photographs taken by Germans, Jews in underground, and also by the Allied Armies after liberation of the death camps.

A film collection in the archives of Ghetto Fighters House includes documentary films, fragments of films made by the Germans in diverse ghettos.

An art collection consisting of approximately 2000 drawings, lithographs and prints, sculptures and other plastic works—all belonging to the heritage of Holocaust and Resistance is available for display.

The library of Ghetto Fighters House numbers about 25,000 volumes in numerous languages. A collection of Nazi literature and fascist propaganda in German and other languages are included in the library.

Over the years Yizkor books (memorial books), have been collected as well to form another part of the library, memorial books being published in the Jewish world containing the history of living and perishing of destroyed Jewish communities during the Nazi Holocaust.

#### RESEARCH WORK AND PUBLICATION

*Ghetto Fighters House* has carried out research examining anti-Nazi resistance in Europe. Much attention has been focused on the problem relating to Jewish partisan activity in Eastern Europe. A wide range of questions dealing with the Holocaust still demand further exploration.

In 1964 a new section was founded to study the history of the Chalutz Movement in Europe. The Chalutz Movement was the movement which contributed builders of the new life in Eretz Israel; it was the main resistance movement.

Findings are being published in periodical editions and in a series of books by *Ghetto Fighters House* and *Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House*. These editions have been widely read. Seventy books have been published so far. There are memories

#### MEDALS AID MUSEUM TO RAISE NEEDED FUNDS

In the course of its education and publication work, *Ghetto Fighters' House* has produced three medals:



1. In memory of the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto—on the 30th Anniversary (April 1943).



2. In memory of Bialystok Ghetto—on the 30th anniversary (August 1943). 59mm.



3. In memory of Jewish partisans and forest fighters.

All the three medals have been issued in: bronze—5000 units; silver—500 units. Price example: #2—bronze, \$12.00 U. S.; silver, \$70.00.

For detailed information and orders, write

*Ghetto Fighters' House*,  
D. N. Asherat 25220,  
Israel.

of ghetto fighters and partisans and diaries from the underground archives written by children and youngsters: anthologies and handbooks. 22 issues of the periodical editions number named *'Yediot Beit Lohamei Haghettaot,'* four issues of the almanac *"Dapim"* (*Studies of the Holocaust and Jewish Resistance*). The contents of these Hebrew editions are prized documents from the archives.

The literary heritage of Yitzhak Katznelson, a great mourner, takes a particular place among the editions of *Ghetto Fighters House*. The literary heritage of Janusz Korczak, the great teacher and writer, who went to die along with his pupils: orphans of the Warsaw ghetto, is being prepared for publication. *Ghetto Fighters House* publishes books in Hebrew, Yiddish, and English. *Ghetto Fighters House* also brought out a recording called *"The songs of the Vilna Ghetto"*—a collection of 12 songs from Vilna Ghetto, and commemorative medals. Two medals have been issued, one to the 30th anniversary of the Uprising in Warsaw Ghetto, and another—in commemoration of the Uprising in the Bialistok Ghetto. The medals are made of bronze and silver. Another medal has been issued in memory of the Partisan Movement.

#### THE MUSEUM

The museum in memory of the Holocaust and Resistance occupies the most important place of *Ghetto Fighters House*. Its task is to show the Holocaust of European Jewry, the monstrous cruelty of the Nazi murderers, the undescribable sufferings of Jewish men, women and children in ghettos and death camps, and the desperate fighting of the Jewish Resistance. Thousands of people continue to come to visit the museum, from Israel and from abroad.

The museum includes permanent and temporary exhibitions. The permanent exhibitions the following: a photographic documentation on Auschwitz, a model of the death camp Treblinka made by Yakov Wernik, a survivor of the same camp, documents

on ghettos and deportations. Photographs of Nazi oppression in occupied countries showing cruelties and atrocity of SS murderers.

One exhibition illustrates the Resistance and the Great Uprising in Warsaw Ghetto. A model of the Warsaw Ghetto shows the martyrdom and struggle of the biggest Jewish Ghetto in Nazi occupied Europe.

Plans for the future involve expansion to include: Jewish civil resistance in the ghettos; the Jewish share in the armies of the anti-German-coalition countries, focus on individuals and groups having given help to persecuted Jews; and more subjects that may complete the idea of the Jewish tragedy.

The main task of *Ghetto Fighters House* is to make available the history of the Holocaust and Resistance. Tours of the museum have become an integral item in the curriculum of educational institutions. Lectures in the museum are being directed for school children, students and teachers.

*Ghetto Fighters House* frequently organizes exhibitions in other towns and villages. Such ambulatory exhibitions enjoy much popularity among the public. Exhibitions are being sent abroad when requested by Jewish cultural organizations.

During the years of its existence, *Ghetto Fighters House* has become an integral part of the Jewish cultural life in Israel. Relations with Jewish communities and scientific institutions have become closer.

Through the exhibition halls of the museum, and books and periodical editions, the films and lectures, the incredible sufferings of Jewish people under Nazi oppression is exhibited. The source of Jewish thought and strength of will never ceased flowing even in the dark years of destruction.

*Ghetto Fighters House* is a social institution primarily supported by efforts of members of the kibbutz *Lohamei Haghettaot* and other kibbutzim. The Israel State as well as Ministry of Education contribute financially to support of the *House*.



# ELIEZER BEN YEHUDA

## THE STORY BEHIND THE 10-POUND COIN

DESIGNED BY ROTHSCHILD AND LIPPMAN (ROLI)

by Adolf B. Bondy

Israel's 26th Anniversary 10-pound coin is in commemoration of the Hebrew alphabet and language. The one person solely responsible for modern day Hebrew is Eliezer Ben Yehuda, born *Eliezer Perlman*.

Eliezer Perlman was born in Russia, 1858, the fourth child born to Leybaleh and Feygeh Perlman. Hard times for the family and the rest of the Jewish population was usual in the Jewish quarter of Luzhky Russia. But a new spirit of change was abroad in Russia and the contagion of it found its way into many Jewish quarters. The young of Russia, especially those who had spent any time in the university, were beginning to rebel against the tyranny of the royalty and its army.

The problem of being able to give Eliezer an education was not only financial but also the fact that all boys, with the exception of the first born, would be conscripted into the Czar's army. In order to evade this, Eliezer's birth was not reported in the name of Perlman but as "Elyanof" to escape the conscription. The Elyanofs were friends of the Perlmans.

### Robinson Crusoe—in Hebrew

Eliezer went to live with his uncle after his father's death and studied rabbinical law. During this time he came, in contact with Rabbi Blucker who left a deep mark in Eliezer's mind. In this young student period for the first time, he discovered that the language of the Holy books could be used, for example, to tell the tale of a shipwrecked sailor. It was a Hebrew translation of Robinson Crusoe that started a boy, Eliezer Elyanof, on a career which was to have a profound effect on the history of the scattered people of Israel.

His years with the family Yonas, in the city of Glubokiah, developed his interest in French and German as the library of his host contained many books written in these languages. It was Father Yonas who made Eliezer promise that he would never forget Hebrew and that he must keep it alive. At that time, Hebrew was used solely for prayers and preservation of old Jewish literature. For two years he studied with the help of Deborah Yonas, later to become his wife.

Upon leaving the Yonas family, he entered the "Gymnasium", at Duna-burg for two years. After graduating he proceeded to Paris to study medicine. There his health worsened. He was tubercular and was advised to regain his health in Algiers. Since he had little money, it was with the aid of his friend Tshashinikov, that funds were obtained from Baron Edmond De Rothschild to make possible the trip to Algiers. Tshashinikov a Polish journalist, inspired him to write articles for various publications, and to continue his now-developing life goal: to help Jews understand that there must be *one* language that all Jews could read, write, and speak as the only answer to the return of the Jews to Palestine. (The Middle East was then under the control of the Turks).



Adult classes in Hebrew Language today . . . the ULPAN.



## Two Key Decisions

Eliezer decided on the next day two steps that would bring him closer to his dream; first, to marry Deborah Yonas; and second, to resettle in Palestine. Upon reaching Palestine with his wife, he informed Deborah that from this point on, he speak to her *only in Hebrew*.

Following three years in Palestine, Eliezer was hired for the teaching staff to teach Hebrew at *The Alliance Israelite Universelle*. His salary was fifty gold francs per month (about eight dollars). With this increase of income, along with what he was able to scrape together from his newspaper, he sought to move to better quarters. His move was planned so that when his first child was born, the family's living conditions would be upgraded.

Political factions, along with different segments of the Jewish population in Palestine, hindered "Ben Yehuda" (the name he now took) in his plan that all Jews would be able to speak, read and write Hebrew. In his own home, before his first child was born, he extracted a promise from his wife that the child would hear only Hebrew spoken at home. Deborah Ben Yehuda died on the 22nd day of Elul, in the late summer of 1891. Deborah was 37 at the time of her death while Eliezer was 33. Five children were left motherless. She died from the tuberculosis she contracted from her husband. It was ironic that doctors had been telling Eliezer since his youth that he had but few years to live. He hesitated in marrying Deborah because he did not want to make her a young widow.

Following Jewish custom and the real desire of Deborah's sister Polas to marry Eliezer, she became his second wife in a marriage in Moscow. Polas took a new Hebrew name: "*Henda*".

## Evading Turkish Censors

Ben Yehuda determined to give the Jews as much literature through his newspaper as possible so they would realize that Hebrew could give them



something no other language could. At times, novels were translated into Hebrew with titles that were non-existent as the Ottoman rule did not approve of Turkish empire citizens knowing what was going on elsewhere. They had the suspicion that the Jews were circumventing these rules and, in fact, Ben Yehuda had to suspend publication of his newspaper for quite some time. He was arrested and jailed for some of the published articles; only after agreeing to follow Turkish regulations was he able to leave jail.

The greatest hindrance to his "speak Hebrew" program came from German Jews. They wanted all Jews to use German as the official language in Palestine. Ben Yehuda would not agree. His workday was 18 to 20 hours never leaving his books and papers. He created a dictionary in Hebrew for all to use.

Ben Yehuda died at the age of 64 in 1922, and was buried at the Mount of Olives overlooking Jerusalem. He left a heritage yet to be equalled by any other man. By 1951, 13 volumes averaging 600 pages each had been published. Only two letters of the Hebrew alphabet remained, *shin* (the equivalent to the *sh* in English) and *tav*, the final letter. It has been estimated that these two letters would require three more volumes, making a total of 16 in all in the giant work he had created.



## VICTORIA NAVALIS COINS OF THE JUDAEA CAPTA SERIES

by Edwin Mendelsohn, M.D.

In 71 C.E. the Roman Emperor, Vespasian, with the consent of the Roman Senate, issued a large bronze coin in Rome commemorating a vic- in a naval battle.<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup> The obverse reads: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AUG COS III (*Emperor Caesar Vespasian Augustus Consul Year 2-71 C.E.*), (fig. 1). The reverse reads: VICTORIA NAVALIS S.C. (*the Naval Victory*) (fig. 2). Nothing on the coin indicates the adversary country, the assumption being that every- one would immediately recognize the countries involved.



Fig. 1 Laureate head of Vespasian facing right.



Fig. 2 Winged Victory facing right, standing tiptoe on prow of vessel.

Shortly afterwards, in 73 C.E., his two sons Titus (fig. 3), and Domitian (figs. 4 & 5) each issued a similar coin. No reference to a naval battle during the time of Vespasian can be found in the numerous books dealing with Roman history or naval battles.<sup>6, 7, 8, 9</sup> However, Josephus makes reference to a victory celebration in Rome in 70 C.E. following the end of the First Jewish-Roman War, 66-70 C.E.<sup>10</sup> The sacred vessels from the Temple in

Jerusalem adorned the triumphal march (fig. 6), crowds of Jewish captives and slaves followed; the leader of the revolt, Simon Ben Gioras, was dragged along by a rope around his neck to be put to death before the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

Following all this "A number of ships also followed in the triumphal procession commemorating the victory over the Jews at Lake Gennesareth (Sea of Galilee)" (fig. 7).<sup>11</sup> Thus, in the absence of any other indication one must assume that the VICTORIA NAVALIS coins refer to this naval battle.

### The Revolt Begins

By 66 C.E. the Roman lack of understanding for the Jews in Palestine was so great as to overpower their natural administrative sagacity, which bade them respect the religious traditions of Judaism, so that following a series of unscrupulous Roman procurators who impoverished and antagonized the people, the Jews in 66 C.E. rose in revolt against the mighty Roman Empire. It was a time of plunder, rapine, unjust conviction and unmitigated oppression.

War began with the capture of the fortress at Masada in 66 C.E., by the Jews. Cestius Gallus, the governor of Syria, was sent to quell the revolt and was twice defeated by the rebels in battle; at Jerusalem and at Beth-Horen, forcing Cestius to rapidly retreat to Syria, leaving arms and equipment behind.





Fig. 6 The arch of Titus in Rome commemorates the Roman Victory over Judaea; Jewish war captives carry sacred vessels from the Temple in the triumphal procession in Rome.

The news of the revolt in Judaea filled Emperor Nero with alarm. He and his advisers recognized fully the danger of the Jewish rebellion. He chose Vespasian, the Empire's ablest general, then in Britain, to lead the war against Palestine.

Vespasian, with the title of Legatus Pro Praetore for Palestine, arrived in Antioch, Syria, in the winter of 66-67 C.E., accompanied by three experienced legions, V Macedonia, X Gemini, XV Appolinaris and several contingents of cavalry. He received further reinforcements from the kings of Syria, Antiochus, Schenna and Malchus of Arabia, who were subordinate to Rome, and several thousand soldiers from Agrippa I, king of Judaea. Altogether, Vespasian gathered an army of over 60,000 well-trained

and excellently equipped men. This number of men was gradually increased so that the army which Rome had to eventually raise to put down the insurrection was far stronger than Rome ever used in any of her previous wars.



Fig. 4 Laureate head of Domitian facing right. CAESAR AVGT DOMITIAN COS II = 73 C.E.

Fig. 5 Winged Victory facing right, standing tiptoe on prow of vessel. VICTORIA NAVALIS



Fig. 3 Obverse: Laureate head of Titus facing right. T CAES IMP PON TR P COS II CENS = 73 C.E. Reverse: Winged Victory facing right, standing tiptoe on prow of vessel. VICTORIA NAVALIS

In the spring of 67 C.E., Vespasian began his march south into the Galilee. His son, Titus, joined him at Ptolemais (Acre) with the XV legion from Alexandria, Egypt.<sup>12</sup>

Gradually, but with stubborn resistance, the Galilee was subdued by the burning of towns and killing of the populace. Towards the end of the summer of 67 C.E., Vespasian pitched his camp near Tiberias (fig. 7), fortifying it with extreme care as a precaution against prolonged hostilities. By this time all the revolutionaries of the



Galilee were gathering in Tarichaea (fig. 7), relying for safety upon the strength of the place and the proximity to the Sea of Galilee.

The city, built like Tiberias, at the foot of the hills, had been strengthened by Josephus on three sides with solid ramparts. The fourth side faced the sea and the inhabitants had prepared on the lake a considerable number of skiffs, to serve as a refuge if they should be defeated on land.

These skiffs were small and equipped for naval combat, if necessary. The town of Tarichaea (*a Greek name meaning a place where fish were salted*) is identified with present day Majdal, (*Migdal—Hebrew for tower*) a ruin on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, four miles north of Tiberias.<sup>13</sup>

On the basis of Josephus' description, talmudic Migdal Nunaiya is generally identified with the town of Tarichaea.<sup>14</sup> While the Romans were entrenching their position, some of the rebels in Tarichaea made a sortie against the camp, and at the first onslaught, dispersed the workmen and pulled down a portion of the structure. Before the Romans could recover, the Jews retired without losses. The Romans pursued them to the edge of the lake. There the rebels put out onto the lake just far enough to leave the Romans within bowshot.

In the meantime, the main body of the insurgents had assembled in the plain outside of the town. When Vespasian received a report of this he sent his son Titus with 600 picked cavalrymen to the town. Upon arrival at the plain before the town the cavalrymen were dismayed at the size of the multitude assembled. According to Josephus, Titus took up a position where he was audible to all the cavalry and began his speech as follows,

*"Romans, it is well at the onset of my address to remind you of the name of your race. Our hands to this hour no nation in the habitable world has succeeded in escaping; though the Jews to give them their due, so far staunchly refuse to accept defeat. But the Jews, however dauntless and reckless of life they may be, are yet undisciplined and unskilled in war . . ."*<sup>15</sup>

Thus Titus harangued them until a frenzy possessed his men.

At the conclusion of his speech Trajan joined them with 400 cavalrymen. At the same time Antonius Silo with 2000 archers occupied the hill opposite the town and drove the defenders off the ramparts and prevented any attempts from the town to assist those outside.

### The Revolt Is Broken

The Jews, though taken aback by the fury and discipline of the attack, for a while sustained the Roman charges, and gave a good account of themselves. But, pierced by the lances and overthrown by the rush of horses, many fell and were trampled underfoot. The better organization, discipline and cavalry rushes began to take their toll of the Jews. The revolutionaries broke ranks and succeeded in forcing a way back into Tarichaea.

Titus not wasting any time, re-assembled his cavalry to the edge of the lake, rode through the water and entered the town from the rear. The townspeople were dismayed and they panicked. Some attempted to escape across the country, some to the skiffs at the edge of the lake. In the town itself there was an indiscriminate slaughter, with no distinction between the defiant rebels and the peaceful inhabitants. Meanwhile, those who had taken refuge on the lake, seeing that the town was taken, sailed off and kept as far as possible out of range of the Romans.

At the conclusion of the battle Titus sent a messenger to his father, Vespasian, informing him of the victory. Vespasian immediately went to Tarichaea and assumed control. He gave orders for the immediate construction of boats for the pursuit of the fugitives on the lake. The ensuing battle is best described in the words of Josephus.<sup>15</sup>

*"Vespasian, when his boats were ready, put on board as many troops as he considered necessary to cope with the fugitives on the lake and launched his flotilla. The Jews, thus rounded up, could neither escape to land, where all were in arms against them, nor sustain a naval combat on equal terms. For their skiffs, being*



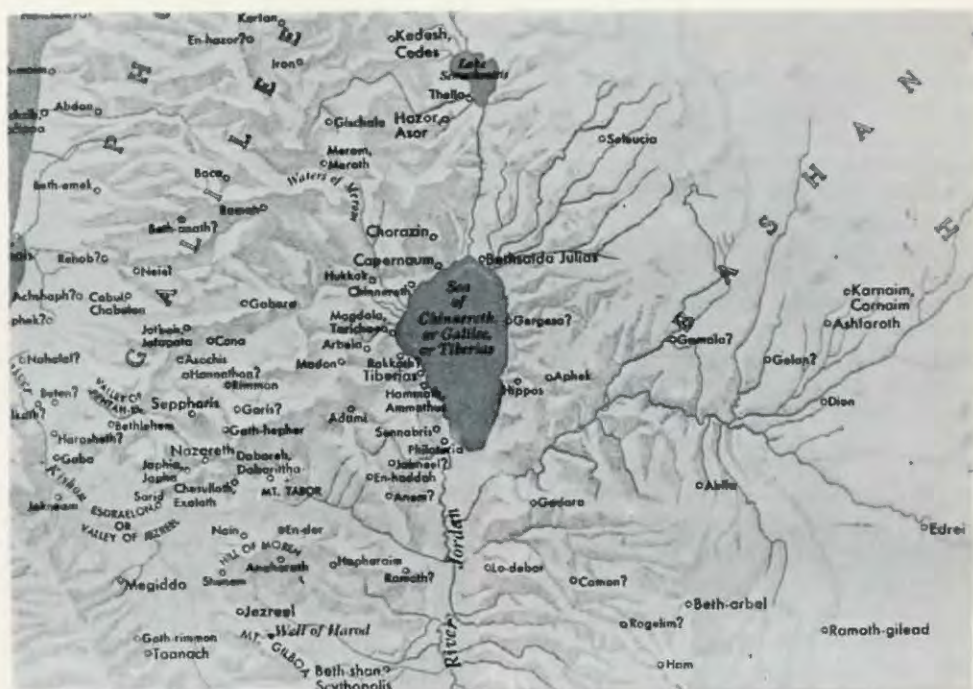


Fig. 7 The Galilee in Northern Palestine.

small and built for piracy, were no match for the boats, and each was manned by no more than a handful of men who were afraid to close with the dense ranks of their Roman assailants. However, they hovered around the boats, occasionally even approaching them, now scraping alongside and attacking them at close range. But in both these maneuvers they sustained greater injury themselves: their stones produced nothing but a continuous rattle in striking men well protected by armor, while they were themselves exposed to the arrows of the Romans: on the other hand, when they ventured to approach, before they had time to do anything they instantly came to grief and were sent to the bottom with their skiffs. If they tried to break through the line, the Romans could reach them with their lances and transfix numbers of them, or leaping upon the skiffs passed their swords through their bodies; sometimes the boats closed in and caught their enemies between, capturing men and vessels. When any who had been sunk rose to the surface, an arrow reached or a boat overtook them; if in their despair they sought to board the enemy's fleet, the Romans cut off their heads or their hands. Thus perished these wretches on both sides in countless numbers and countless manners, until the

survivors were routed and forced to the shore, their vessels surrounded by the enemy. As they streamed forth from there many were speared in the water; many sprang on land, where they were slain by the Romans. One could see the whole lake red with blood and covered with corpses, for not a man escaped. During the following days the district reeked with a dreadful stench and presented a spectacle equally horrible. The beaches were strewn with wrecks and swollen carcases: these corpses, scorched and clammy in decay, so polluted the atmosphere that the catastrophe which plunged the Jews in mourning inspired even its authors with disgust. Such was the issue of this naval engagement. The dead, including those who fell in the previous defence of the town numbered 6,700."

After the battle, Vespasian separated the city's peaceful population from the hordes of others who had fought the Romans and with the promise of a safe conduct sent the troublemakers to Tiberias. There he went back on his word and herded them into the stadium of the city where he directed that the old and



unserviceable, to the number of 1200, were to be executed immediately; 6000 robust youths he sent to Nero to work on the canal at the isthmus of Corinth in Greece. The remainder numbering 30,400 were sold as slaves.

Thus on the 26th of September, 67 C.E. ended the naval battle on the Sea of Galilee which was to be commemorated four years later in the triumphal procession in Rome by the numerous replicas of ships which participated in it, and by the numerous coins reading VICTORIA NAVALIS S.C.

This naval victory was considered of such importance that it was commemorated at a later period. Coins of Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 C.E., exist struck at Gadara (fig. 7) with the legend NOYMA AΔAPE N and the type a trireme, from which it may be assumed that a naumachia\*<sup>16</sup> was celebrated under this emperor on the Lake of Gennesareth.

\*The word used for a naval battle shown as a great spectacle. Prisoners of war and condemned criminals did the fighting and famous sea fights of history were re-enacted.

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#### From the Jerusalem Post:

### State buys coin cache from lucky finder



**CITY COINS.** — These are three of 100 coins from the early third century C.E. found at Migdal and purchased recently by the Antiquities and Museums Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Each of them is about one inch in diameter. At left is a coin struck in the city of Sephoris, showing a temple with the figure of a standing divinity. The centre coin shows the goddess Tyche on the reverse of a coin of Julia Donna, second wife of Emperor Lucius Septimus Severus. It was struck in Tyre, as was the coin at right, carrying a portrait of the Emperor Macrinus. The last dates to the year 217 or 218 C.E. The collection also contains coins from Sussita, Dibon, Capitolias, Tiberias, Acre and Beisan.

The treasure was discovered accidentally, buried under a stone, by a resident of Migdal, Kalfou Taib. Dr. Avraham Biran of the Antiquities Department told *The Post* that there are no other known archaeological finds on the site. "It looks like someone in ancient times buried his treasure there, far away from anything, and it waited almost 2,000 years for Mr. Taib to find it."

Mr. Taib was paid the "full value" of the coins, Dr. Biran added.



*In the beginning  
God created the  
heaven and the  
earth. (Gen. 1:1)*



*And the earth was  
without form, and  
darkness was upon  
the face of the  
deep. And the spirit  
of God moved upon  
the face of the  
waters. And God said,  
Let there be light and  
there was light.  
(Gen. 1:2, 3)*



*And God said  
the waters under  
the heaven be  
gathered together  
unto one place  
and let the dry  
land appear, and  
it was so.  
(Gen. 1:9)*

# GENESIS



*And God said, Let  
the earth bring forth  
the living creature  
after his kind, cattle,  
and creeping thing, and  
his kind; and it was so.  
(Gen. 1:24)*



*And God said,  
Let us make man  
in our image,  
after our likeness.  
(Gen. 1:26)*





d. Let  
der  
e  
ther  
re,  
ry  
and

*He made the stars  
also. And God set  
them in the  
firmament of the  
heaven to give  
light upon the  
earth. (Gen. 1:16, 17)*

*And God created great  
whales and every living  
creature that moveth,  
which the waters brought  
forth abundantly, after  
their kind. (Gen. 1:21)*

## A MEDALLIC PHOTO ESSAY

by Mel Wacks and Dr. Emanuel Rubin



*And God said, Behold  
I have given you  
every herb bearing  
seed, which is upon  
the face of all the  
earth, and every tree,  
in which is the fruit  
of a tree yielding  
seed; to you it shall  
be for meat. (Gen. 1:29)*

*And God saw  
every thing that  
he had made, and,  
behold, it was  
very good.  
(Gen. 1:31)*

*And God blessed the  
seventh day, and sanctified  
it because that in  
it he had rested from  
all his work which God  
created and made.  
(Gen. 2:13)*

## UNEXPECTED FINDS

by Albert J. Schmeidler



Numismatic treasure hunters and rainbow chasers - take heart!

During our thorough, semi-annual house cleaning for the past *Passover* holiday, my wife and I came across a brown, velvet-lined Israeli coin holder in our 'catch-all' drawer, containing an 11-piece Pruta trade coins type set which we had completely forgotten.

During the final days of my first visit to Israel as a college student in the summer of 1958, I had gone, window-shopping in the business district in the new city of Jerusalem, seeking gifts to bring to my family in New York. I had noticed this brown coin-holder in a store window. It contained 11 Pruta coins, valued from 1 Pruta to 250 Prutot. Even though I had accumulated all sorts of circulated trade coins and paper money during the eight weeks of my visit, I felt that this souvenir set would be a handsome addition to my collection of that summer's Israeli souvenirs. I bought the set for the equivalent of three to five dollars.



Although I was an avid collector of Israeli stamps at that time, I did not start collecting Israeli coins, medals, seriously until the mid-1950's.

Upon opening the re-discovered 1958 souvenir, I realized that it contained a Utrecht die 100 Pruta 5714 (1954) coin in what may be considered "extra fine" condition. You can imagine how surprised and delighted I was to find this numismatic treasure in a set of coins that had been purchased solely as a little souvenir sixteen years earlier.





*S.S. Shalom Medal in case—a 1964 medal issued to participants in a maiden voyage.*



**BERNE DIE (right)**  
Round zeros. Berries larger—further from wreath. Beading larger—touching rim. Wreath—touching beading on rim.

**UTRECHT DIE (center)**  
Narrow zeros. Berries smaller—touching wreath. Beading smaller—further from rim. Wreath—inset from beading on rim.  
Reverse for both dies (left)

For readers unfamiliar with this coin, a 100 *Pruta* Utrecht die coin is considered desirable in that only 20,000 were minted as opposed to a minting of 700,000 of the Berne die.

#### **In a Window**

According to *Israel's Money & Medals 1948/1973*, it is estimated that of the total 700,000 Berne coins, only seventy to eighty thousand still exist, whereas of the original 20,000 Utrecht die coins, only approximately 1,100 are believed to exist today.

On the same subject of numismatic finds, sometime in 1970, when passing a coin store in New York City, I noticed in its window the 59mm Silver *S. S. Shalom* Medal housed in an olive-wood, velvet-lined box with a metal plate bearing the legend: *Zim Israel Navigation Company, Ltd.* At the time, the coin dealer asked only a few dollars above the original issue price of the medal with the box included. These medals had been presented in the very same box to dignitaries of the *Zim Israel Navigation Company, Ltd.*,

as well as to others who took part in the ship's maiden voyage in 1964.

Not only is this a very interesting item because of the special presentation box, which is the only one I have seen to date, but it is also notable due to the fact that many collectors keep this medal in place of the 'Seafaring' 5 £1 1963 Commemorative Coin. Inasmuch as the 1963 15th Anniversary £1 Silver Commemorative Coin, known as the 'Seafaring' had a very low mintage (5,990 BU and 4,500 proof), many collectors of Israel coins either could not obtain or could not afford this 'key' coin. Therefore, they used the 59mm Silver *S. S. Shalom* Medal instead. Furthermore, only 1,170 of these medals were struck, making the 59mm *S. S. Shalom* Silver Medal also a rare and highly desirable numismatic item.

As a collector, I know that our breed is always on the lookout for the unusual. In these two instances, the unusual was found among the usual! Treasure hunters: take heart!



# YOM KIPPUR WAR MEDALS

by E. Semmelman, Haifa

Medals presented to the soldiers of the units which the medals represent of the great and victorious Zahal (Israel Army) in the Yom Kippur War (October, 1973).



**Medal No. 1.** This medal bronze (silver-plated) 59mm was presented to the pilots and mechanics of the Air Force squadron which stopped the Syrian Army a few kilometers from the Jordan River.

On the obverse is a combination of a "Mirage" and a "Skyhawk" fighter plane; below, is the emblem of the Israel Air Force, surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse a verse from *Isaiah, Chapter 5, Verse 28*: "Their horses hoofs shall be counted like flint and their wheels like a whirlwind. Below the emblem of the squadron; below this, Yom Kippur war, and date.



**Medal No. 2.** This medal in bronze (silver-plated) square medal is issued by the Sinai Armored Division, showing arrows where the Division fought so bitterly the first days alone, stopping the enemy forces 10 times larger than their own. On the reverse, written: *and he raised honor unto his*

*people, and dressed armor like a hero,* (Macabim Book, Chapter A), on the obverse is the emblem of the Division.



**Medal No. 3.** This is a medal of bronze of the Regiment which built the bridge on the Suez Canal on the 16th of October 1973. The medal shows the Suez Canal and the arrow shows where the Regiment built the bridge and crossed the canal: written: The crossing Regiment, Yom Kippur war, the crossing of Suez Canal — 16, 10, 73. On the other side, a verse: *And the children of Israel walked upon dry land, arrow point the crossing place.*



**Medal No. 4.** Bronze (silver-plated) issued to honor the Anti-Tank Reconnaissance Regiment No. 582 of the 317th Paratroopers Brigade, Yom Kippur war, 6. 10. 73.

(Cont. on pg. 24)



# The ALEPH BETH Page

## ...Dedicated to the Beginner

by Edward Janis



*Q. Has anyone written a monograph on the coins of the world that have the six-pointed Star of David as part of their design? I would like to start such a collection but do not know where to look. Help me. Mrs. F. H. Montreal, Canada.*



A. I know of no such compilation of this topical specialty. Why not write an article for *The Shekel* on it? For the coins of the 20th century, I suggest that you start with the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* which will take you from 1850 to date. Chester Krause and Clifford Mishler cover 273 countries in their so-called 864 page "telephone book". To go back another one hundred years, I suggest that you consult *Coins of the World 1750-1850* by Craig. Before this, it will take real research. Offhand, I can think of the British West Africa one penny and its fractions 1907-1936; the 50 centavo of Honduras of 1871; various coins of Morocco and all of our own U. S. coins which had stars prior to the new coin types in the 20th century. *Good Hunting!*

*Q. Enclosed is a silver quarter shekel (overstruck denarius) of Bar Kochba. I cannot find this variety in Meshorer or Reifenberg. A few dealers have told me that it is unique and that they have never seen this before. Can you identify the variety and tell me anything about it. Please return it after examination. Thank you. M. A., Bergenfield, N. J.*

A. I have examined it and am publishing the accompanying photos. The piece is 21mm and is twice as thick and at least twice as heavy than any Bar Kochba "sus" that I have ever seen. The jug is unlike any that is depicted on the Bar Kochba coinage.



The letters are too thick and too well formed. It appears to be made of a silver composition. *It is perfectly round—a dead giveaway of most fabrications.* In my opinion, it is a fantasy piece. This opinion is shared by a half-dozen numismatic authorities that I have shown it to. None of us could shed any further light as to where, when, and by whom it was made. It was, however, the unanimous opinion that this was *not* a mint product of Bar Kochba. Perhaps one of our readers can shed some further light on this.

*Q. A friend of mine found this Roman coin outside of Jerusalem. Can you identify it for him? F. H., Boston, Mass.*



(Cont. on pg. 24)





## FURTHER VARIETIES IN THE ONE LIRA COIN

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

In 1968, R. G. Sidener (1) reported four varieties of the current one lira coin. The difference was described by the position of the numeral 1 on the reverse of the coin in relation to the edge reeding, i.e. numeral 1 points to:

- a) the left of a plain section
- b) the center of a plain section
- c) the left of a reeded section
- d) the center of a reeded section

This description was taken over by Sylvia Haffner (2), and the same principle is used here.

Before discussing the varieties, a general description of the coin appears to be suitable. The *obverse* shows a stem of three pomegranates (?), taken from the shekel of the Jewish War against Rome 66-70 C.E. (3). In addition there is the emblem of the *State of Israel* and the name of the country in *Hebrew, English, and Arabic*.

The *reverse* shows at top the numeral 1 between two six-pointed stars of the type appearing on the coins of Alexander Yannai 103-76 B.C.E. (4). The distance from the center of the left star to the numeral 1 is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm, and from the right star, 3 mm. Below the numeral is the Hebrew inscription '*lira wisraelit ahat*' (one Israel pound). At the bottom is the Hebrew year. The style of the lettering denoting the year is similar throughout, but the form of the *shin* differs slightly. The dashes become larger in 1972 and 1973, and in the former, the right dash stands higher than the left one.

The coins are composed of copper-nickel and contain 75% copper and 25% nickel. They have a diameter of 27.5mm and weigh 9g (found 8.98 to 9.02g). The edge of the coins shows an intermittent reeding. The coins including the reeding were produced in one minting process (5). The edge is composed of five plain sections and five reeded sections. There are 12 ribs in the reeded sections. The circumference of the coin is about 87.2 mm. The length of a reeded section is about 8.5mm, and that of a plain about 8.9 mm.

The numeral 1 may point to any position of the plain or the reeded section. Both sections together comprise one-fifth of the circle, or 72 degrees. It would therefore theoretically be possible to measure the position of the numeral 1 in respect to the edge are defined. These positions can easily be determined. In any one year only a number of the varieties was observed, with the exception of 1973. In 1973 all 25 varieties exist.

*The numeral 1 points to  
a reeded section.*

The point of the numeral 1 points to any one of the 12 ribs. The varieties are designated R 1 to R 12, from left to right.

*The numeral 1 points to  
a plain section.*

In order to define the exact position of the numeral 1, the two eight-pointed stars at the sides of the numeral are used. In all cases when the numeral points to the left part of a





1966

1967

1969



1970

1971

1972

1973



R 10

R 11

R 13



R 1

R 3

R 6

plain section, the left star points to a reeded section and enables a definite description of the position. This is being done by indicating the rib to which the star points. Similarly the star at the right side describes the position when the 1 points to the right of a plain section. When the numeral points dead center to the plain section, both stars point also to the plain section. The positions are numbered P 1 to P 13 are shown in the table.

It will be observed that there are seven possibilities at left and five at right of the centre. This difference is caused by the different distance of the stars from the numeral as mentioned above. The fact that there are 13

positions in the plain section against 12 in the reeded one, is explained by the fact that the plain section is slightly longer than the reeded section, as shown above.

Occasionally the numeral 1 or the stars point to the left or the right side of the rib. In the tables only 25 varieties are provided for, but the letter *b* indicates pointing to the center, letter *a* to the left, and letter *c* to the right of the rib; sometimes all three exist. In a few cases, the numeral or the stars point exactly between two ribs. Such cases have been observed on coins with thin ribs. They have been omitted as no regularity in this respect could so far be established.



P 1

P 4



P 11

P 8

The illustrations shows the following varieties:

R 1c	1968	P 1a	1973
R 3b	1967	P 4a	1972
R 6a	1970	P 8	1969
R 10b	1972	P 11a	1971
R 11c	1973	P 13a	1968

The writer's mint sets contain the following varieties: 1971 P 3; 1972 R 11; 1973 R 6.

There is no connection between the quantities minted during each year and the number of observed varieties:

- (1) R. G. Sidener. *4 Variations of the New 1 Lira Coin. "The Shekel"*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Summer 1968), p. 36.
- (2) Sylvia Haffner. *The History of Modern Money*. 2nd. ed. 1970, p. 63.

Year	Mintage	Varieties
1967	3,830,338	6
1968	3,932,061	13
1969	12,484,016	10
1970	4,805,038	19
1971	3,057,000	10
1972	2,489,000	9
1973		25

Of the 175 possible varieties, i.e. 25 for each year, 92 are shown in the tables (41 reeded, 51 plain). It is quite possible that further varieties may be found. In 1967, probably position R 7 exists, but it was not seen by the writer.

- (3) Ya'aqov Meshorer. *Jewish Coins*. Tel Aviv 1967. No. 148 ff.
- (4) *ibid.*, No. 8 ff.
- (5) I am grateful to the Jerusalem mint for this information.

## ALEPH BETH (Cont.)

A. I "found" the same coin at a coin show about 10 years ago. Mine is much more worn. Perhaps that is because I carry it around and show it to would-be collectors of ancient coins. Invariably, the least knowledgeable neophyte comes up with the proper classification after an average examination of 30 seconds. The readers of the ALEPH BETH column should do it in 10 seconds. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10. Time's up!

Be A Forest Builder  
Help Sell Trees - See Pg. 5

## YOM KIPPUR WAR (Cont.)



Medal No. 5. A uniface bronze medal: "presented with appreciation from the Regiment 229, Engineering Division, Yom Kippur War." Photographer Lea Lifshirz Haifa.



# ISRAEL'S CURRENCY IN RELATIONSHIP TO UNITED STATES DOLLARS

by Martin Morgenstern

These two charts should help you to understand the monetary value of the Israel coins. In order to collect any coin it is important to understand the fundamental issue of what the coins monetary value is worth in relationship to other foreign currency and its subdivisions.

When you purchase Israel coins it is important to understand the face value of the coin in relationship of a 25 agorot to a one pound lira or what a one pound lira is worth in United States Dollars. Below is a chart of currency from United States currency to Israel currency.

Chart I: US Dollars to Israel

US CURRENCY	ISRAEL CURRENCY
\$119.25	500 Pounds
23.85	100 Pounds
11.925	50 Pounds
2.385	10 Pounds
1.1925	5 Pounds
.2385	1 Lira
.11925	½ Pound or ½ Lira
.059625	25 Agorot
.02385	10 Agorot
.011925	5 Agorot
.002385	1 Agorot

Chart II: Chart of Coins of Israel  
and What They Equal

US FUNDS	ISRAEL CURRENCY
\$2.385 =	One Lira or One Pound = 100 pieces of 1 agorot or 20 pieces of 5 agorots or 10 pieces of 10 agorots or 4 pieces of 25 agorots or 2 pieces of ½ lira
\$1.1925 =	½ Lira or ½ Pound = 50 pieces of 1 agorot or 10 pieces of 5 agorots or 5 pieces of 10 agorots or 2 pieces of 25 agorots
\$0.95625 =	25 Agorot = 25 pieces of 1 agorot or 5 pieces of 5 agorots
\$0.2385 =	10 Agorot = 10 pieces of 1 agorot or 2 pieces of 5 agorots

## SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR SLAIN NUMISMATIC-AIRMAN

Friends and admirers of slain Israeli airman Major Max M. Manning (Marom) are collecting funds to establish a college scholarship fund for the fallen flier's daughter. Manning, an active philatelist-numismatist was a former American resettled in Israel. Max piloted a helicopter in the October 1973 Yom Kippur War and was killed on October 17 while on a medical rescue mission.

The Manning's only child, Deena, was born five days before Max's death. As a tribute to Max and his contributions to numismatics and philatelics of

Palestine and the Ottoman Empire, a fund will be built to enable Deena to go to college one day. Donations may be sent to:

Max M. Mannings Fund  
P. O. Box 115  
Vienna, Virginia 22180

The Fund is established as a project of the *Society of Israel Philatelists*. Chairman is Alan J. Gould of Vienna, Virginia. Treasurer is Dr. Samuel Halperin of Washington, D. C. All funds are on deposit with *Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.*

# MORE INFORMATION ON PALESTINE NOTES

by Jack H. Fisher

Articles published in *The Shekel*, Volume IV, No. 3 - Fall 1971, and Volume VII, No. 2 - Summer 1974, set forth the history and facts pertaining to the 100 Pounds notes issued by the *Palestine Currency Board* with issue dates of September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929 and September 10, 1942 plus the fact that the informations known up to earlier in 1974 was that only seven (7) 100 Pounds notes were reported outstanding and not redeemed according to official British sources. Four (4) 100 Pounds notes were verified to exist in collector hands. Positive information on the possible existence of a fifth note has not been confirmed after considerable verification effort.

The new information from the British authorities is that the records now show only six (6) 100 Pounds notes outstanding and not redeemed instead of the seven (7) previously reported. The authorities have not revealed whether or not there was the redemption of one (1) 100 Pounds note or a revision of figures due to corrected official records. This means there is one less note for collectors to locate than was thought earlier.

## New 50-Pound Data

There was new information located on the 50 Pounds *Palestine Currency Board* notes. The previous and in depth information was published in *The Shekel*, Volume IV, No. 2 - Summer 1971, which set forth 50 Pounds notes were issued with dates of September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929 and September 7, 1939. Official sources stated that a theoretical 104 50 Pounds notes were possibly in existence since they were not redeemed, but I reported subsequent fact-based knowledge of the redemption of five (5) 50 Pounds notes so that the theoretical number outstanding was reduced to 99 notes.

Recent information from official British redemption sources (as of sum-

mer of 1974) is that more 50 Pounds notes were redeemed and destroyed. The new theoretical number of 50 Pounds *Palestine Currency Board* notes outstanding and not redeemed is 82 notes, a substantial reduction from the previous theoretical 99 notes.

## 10-Pound Notes

New information was located on the 10 Pounds *Palestine Currency Board* notes described in *The Shekel*, Volume V, No. 4 - Winter 1972, with dates of September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929, September 7, 1939 and January 1, 1944. It was noted that official sources stated that a theoretical 3,699 10 Pounds notes were possibly in existence at that time. The most recent information from official British redemption sources (as a summer of 1974) is that more 10 Pounds notes were redeemed and destroyed. The theoretical number of 10 Pounds *Palestine Currency Board* notes outstanding and not redeemed is 3,003 notes, a substantial reduction from the previously reported figure of 3,699 notes theoretically outstanding.

*Palestine Currency Board* notes continue to come in to the Redemption Center for redemption and destruction. The previous reported statement of the redemption authorities should also be kept in mind which quoted: "It must be emphasized that the figures can have little practical significance by now, as a great deal of the notes shown as theoretically outstanding must have been destroyed from one cause or another."

The author and many others are interested in verifying the existence of all 100 Pounds, 50 Pounds and 10 Pounds notes in the possession of collectors or dealers. Information concerning these plus information pertaining to recent known redemptions, destruction or other casualty is desired. Such information will be appreciated by Jack H. Fisher, 912 Kalamazoo, Michigan, 49006, U. S. A.



# Club News



## FRANKLIN MINT TOUR DISCUSSED AT VIRGINIA MEETING

Gene Adkins was the key speaker at the July meeting of the *INS of Tidewater, Va.* when he discussed his recent trip through the *Franklin Mint*. Following his instructive lecture, an active evening of trading ensued.

The August program was a presentation by Bill Bailey on *Errors and Oddities in Israel Numismatics*.

## LOS ANGELES CLUB MEETS AT NEW CENTER

The *Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles* met for the first time this summer at their new air-conditioned meeting place. Since their move, membership has been surging with a growth of ten new members noted.

Member Maurice M. Gould was recently appointed by former President Nixon to serve on the *1974 Annual Assay Commission*. He will report at a future meeting on the purposes and activities of this Commission.

Guest speakers William Alfson, Jr. of the *Jeffries Banknote Company* spoke about the engraving process and its relationship to numismatics. Mr. Alfson is in charge of the engraving division of his company.

The September meeting was the group's annual *Blue & White Auction* with everything from the home or factory welcome to help fund the club.

## AINA "BEST OF SHOW" EXHIBIT SEEN IN CLEVELAND

Society members of the *INS of Cleveland* who were unable to attend the AINA Convention in New York were given the opportunity to view the "*Best of Show*" exhibit created by their fellow club member, Stanley Yulish.

At an earlier meeting, member Milton Shapiro gave his account of the *1974 Study Tour of Israel*. His travel talk was illustrated by the many slides which he took during his recent journey.

## ILLINOIS CLUB VIEWS MOVIE

Highlighting the August meeting of the *INS of Illinois* was a half-hour movie, "*The Wilderness of Zion*." This archaeological film was produced in Israel, and was described by audiences as a "fascinating documentary."

Manny Winston recently discussed his experiences during the *Yom Kippur War*. His lecture was illustrated by a series of slides taken while touring the front at the Suez Canal and Golan Heights.

Also reporting on his trip to Israel was Dr. Herbert Lippitz who was a member of the *1974 AINA Israel Study Tour*.

Donald Oppenheim recently displayed two tokens of bronze and white metal issued to mark "*Jewish Day*" during the *1933 Chicago Century of Progress*.

## NEW JERSEY CLUB VIEWS AUDIO-VISUAL PRODUCTION

An audio-visual presentation was the focal event at a recent summer meeting of the *INS of N. J.* Stamps, coins, and Israeli pieces were featured in a program entitled: "*The Wedding of Stamps and Coins of Israel*." The film was produced by the *Ninety-Nine Company*, which also provided the door prize of a stamp reproduced in color on metal.

Charter member Robert Schoenwalker, presented an informative seminar on the translation of original Hebrew script. His lecture traced the progression from ancient Hebrew to Greek and then to the Latin alphabet in use today. Original illustrations and ancient coins were used to support Mr. Schoenwalker's lecture.

Dean Schuman, son of member Charles Schuman, spoke about the modern search for buried treasures. He demonstrated his electronic metal detector and described his techniques for recovering lost coins. A hoard of

found treasures was later exhibited by Mr. Schuman.

The group plans an October *Installation Dinner*, an annual event.

### COINS, MEDALS TOPIC FOR CONNECTICUT ISRAEL SOCIETY

Coins and medals dating from ancient Persia and the Byzantine Empire to the latest United States and Israeli mintages were topics of discussion at a spring meeting of the Israel Numismatic Society of Connecticut, Bloomfield.

Numismatists from around the state exhibited and discussed some of their favorite collector's items, including coins, stamps and paper money at the show and tell session.

Stan Ptasznik, vice president, spoke on the origin and history of some of his ancient coins as the society members got to handle and inspect his 1,300-year-old coins.

The 63-millimeter fine silver issue of the State of Connecticut American Revolution Bicentennial medal was shown and its historical background discussed by Al Gledhill, Jr., newly-elected sergeant at arms.

Gledhill also showed an Italian work known as the "Atrocity Medal", a high-relief sculpture commemorating the deaths of the six million Jewish victims of Nazi Germany.

### NEW YORK INS HEARS MORRIS

Charles Morris spoke before a meeting of the Israel Numismatic Society of New York in the American Hotel, New York city. He discussed the edge inscription of Israel State medals.

In describing the several types, he told of the inscription, such as "State of Israel," "Israel" and those with no inscription. He said some silver medals do not carry "sterling" and some are not serially numbered.

In his discussion he told of the various causes of the rarities in some medals. He also told of repeated strikes of a certain medal, each with different characteristics.

He illustrated his talk by exhibiting several examples of the medals he had referred to during the evening. He answered questions after the presentation for further enlightenment.

### NEW JERSEY CLUBS PLAN JOINT COMMITTEES

A conversation with Isadore Baum, President of *INS of Montreal* at the recent *AINA Convention* led to the establishment of a steering committee under the co-chairmanship of Carl Rosenblum and Walter Moore. *INS of Central Jersey* will explore the feasibility of creating a trio of permanent committees in conjunction with *INS of New Jersey*. The three committees are to be: the *Registration Committee*, a *Survivors Appraisal Committee*, and *Identification Committee*.

N. J. members recently took advantage of a mini-course (costing \$15.00) of five-weeks length taught at *Middlesex College*. Professor Wilma Thompson covered the history of America and Israeli coinage. The course met from mid-June through mid-July.

### WASHINGTON, D. C. AND INS OF MARYLAND PLAN GET-TOGETHER

Plans are presently being formulated to bring together the *INS of Washington, D. C.* with the *INS of Maryland*. Ruby Fier, newly-elected president of the *INS of Maryland*, was the featured guest before the Washington Society's meeting in the early summer.

Adolf Bondy of the Washington *INS* recently gave a fully-illustrated slide talk on Israel. His talk followed Israel's course of progress in numismatics since 1948. Particular focus was extended to those notes issued in 1948, 1952, and 1955. Bondy pointed out methods to grade these notes in a question-and-answer period which followed his lecture.

Officers of the Maryland group for the year include:

President: Ruby Fier  
Vice-President: Ben Fishman  
Secretary: Shep Silverman  
Treasurer: Abe Hess



## SAN GABRIEL GROUP REFLECTS ON ISRAELI COINAGE

Well-known numismatists Claire and Ben Abelson presented their program, *A Portrait of Israel through Its 5-Pound Commemoratives* at the *INS of San Gabriel Valley, Calif.* meeting in August.

Renowned writer and devoted numismatist, Bob Berman, was the guest speaker in late July, delivering a speech entitled, *"Israeli Coins: the Days of Mediocrity."*

Israeli guests, Sylvia and Manny Haffner, former Californians, and Joseph Haberman were present at this meeting, where they shared their knowledge of contemporary Israeli numismatics with club members.

Newly elected officers of the club serving until April 2, 1975, are:

President: Lester Dubin  
Vice-President: Esther Taller  
Treasurer: Nate Bromberg  
Recording Sec'y: Donna Sims  
Corresponding Sec'y: Esther Bromberg

## WESTCHESTER, N. Y. GROUP HEARS TALKS ON MEDALS

*Marching Medals* was the theme of a recent presentation by Philip Sperber, a talk and slide presentation.

Martin Morgenstern, a numismatist with a special interest in the tokens issued by the IGCAM and more recently by AINA was the key speaker at a summer meeting of the *WINS (Westchester Israel Numismatic Society)*. His topic: *"The New Year's Tokens"*.

## INS OF GEORGIA HEARS TALK ON COIN PUBLICATIONS

The mid-summer meeting of the *INS of Georgia* heard Larry Hample report on the wide range of coin publications which bring news and controversy to the hobby of numismatics. Another guest speaker was an Israeli, David Mann, now in the U. S. to study veterinary medicine. Mr. Mann spoke on contemporary coins and medals of Israel and brought numerous examples for the membership to see—and buy.

Officers are:

President: Bennett Herzfeld  
Vice-President: Chuck Berger  
Secretary: Harold Krauss  
Treasurer: Joe I. Zimmerman  
Program Chm.: Frank Golder  
Membership: Mr. & Mrs. H. Friedman

## INS OF PENNA. TURNS TO MEMBERS FOR GROWTH

A meeting on the theme of *Meeting of the Minds* by the membership of the *INS of Pennsylvania* was held at the start of the summer to establish plans and goals for the group. The group meets for dinner at a restaurant and recent guests included Morris Bram, President of AINA and N. H. Hachohen of the IGCAM, reported Mort Sandler.

Officers of the group include:

Officers of the group include:  
President: Morton Sandler  
Vice-President: Leonard Goldstein  
Treasurer: Ethel Katz  
Secretary: Ann Cohen



Mrs. Ann Cohen was honored for services for years as club Secretary. The September meeting will see a film on the *Yom Kippur War*.

## 4th CALIFORNIA ISRAEL COLLECTOR GROUP FORMED

The Israel Numismatic Society of Orange County recently held its first organizational meetings at the home of Bob Koppel in Tustin, Southern Calif. and at the Mercury Savings & Loan Assn., Tustin.

The first program was the outstanding color-sound presentation on the 10-pound coins of the State of Israel, narrated by Ben and Claire Abelson.

Attending the initial organization meeting were Leonard Sterling, Alan Friedman, Leonard Gonchor, Tom Gallagher, Jean and Maurice Gould, and Barbara and Bob Koppel. Orange County in California has many numismatic groups and is one of the most active areas in the United States.

The first issue of the new group's monthly newsletter, *The Voice*, presented a paper by Emil Weitz on the first coins minted in the new State of Israel along with a bulletin on how to identify and date Israeli coins by their Hebrew letters.

*President: Robert Koppel*

*1st Vice-President: Leonard Sterling*

*2nd Vice-President: Tom Gallagher*

*Recording Sec'y: Linda Gallagher*

*Corres. Sec'y: Esther Bromberg*

*Treasurer: Leonard Concher*

*Board Members include Cliff Roth, Ben Abelson, Maurice Gould, Martin Tanner, Ed McClung, Nate Bromberg and Esther Taller.*

For further information, write to Bob Koppel, Box 207, Tustin, CA. 92680.

## INS OF N. Y. LEARNS OF TRANSPORT

The August meeting of the I.N.S. of N. Y. heard speaker Allan Weinberg discuss *The Egged Bus Company: The Growth of Transportation in an Emerging Nation*.

Using research and displays, Allan traced Egged's growth, from its simple predecessors to its complexity of today.

At a July meeting, speaker, Morty Leventhal entertained with incidences that have occurred while using his metal detector, searching for coins in Israel.

Morty generously laced his discussion of techniques and equipment needed for metal detecting with humor, thus giving the evening both a light and educational air. Additionally, the equipment itself, literature for those interested in metal detectors, and some of the "Objects d'Art and Numismatics" that he had unearthed were displayed.

## CENTRAL JERSEY GROUP HAS BOURSE MEETINGS

The success of the July meeting which was a bourse enjoyed by about 50 members led to a repeat performance for the August meeting of the *INS of Central Jersey*.

The group recently announced that it has now passed the 140-member mark and a major Fall activity will include an *Installation Dinner* to be held at a restaurant in a leading suburban New Jersey community, Short Hills.

## MONTREAL MEMBERS GET SUMMER BULLETIN

A summer bulletin was sent to all members of the *INS of Montreal* which does not have summer meetings to keep them informed of new issues and new relating to Israel's numismatics.

The group is establishing a numismatic and Judaica library to be housed at the *Young Israel* where the INS meets. Membership growth was reported but the group has plans to pass the 100 mark by having members bring friends to future meetings.

Among the business items of the late Spring meetings were recommendations to be made to the AINA Board of Directors in connection with the establishment of an *Educational and Cultural Fund* to provide information about Israel's numismatics to the public at large via synagogues and other cultural institutions, along with a committee to supervise the funds for the distribution of books, A/v presentations, etc.

Further, the group voted for a plan to request that AINA's Board consider a *Members Welfare and Benevolent Committee* to give assistance to families of deceased members wishing to dispose of Israel and Judaica numismatic materials.

Finally, the group planned to request that AINA's Board give consideration to an *Authentication and Expertise Committee* to authenticate with a certificate Israel and Judaica Numismatic materials, with a fee to be charged for the service.



## BROOKLYN GROUP FEATURES PROGRAM ON COIN DISPLAY

Member Abe Gefter of the *INS of Brooklyn* organized a highly effective display of numismatic materials which emphasized the importance of sharing medals and coins with others. Wooden mountings were used to set off the coins in the collection. Mr. Gefter showed pictures of his collection as it appears on the walls of his home.

Summer meetings convened in the Community Room at King's Plaza which offered air-conditioning and near-by refreshments.

In August, Donald Goldman and wife Judy, both members and both recently returned from Israel, made a presentation on *Nine Coin-Medal Cities on Overview*.

The September meeting was to hear Mr. B. Yablok speak.

### I.G.C.A.M.C. BOARD ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

Jerusalem: *"The Board of Directors of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation elected Mr. Mordechai Surkis as Chairman. He succeeded Mr. Shalom Doron who terminated five extremely successful years"*, announced Mr. Yitzhak Avni, Director-General of the Corporation.

Mr. Surkis, who is 66 years old, is the distinguished chairman of the Committee of the Interior in the Knesset since 1965. He is a former Mayor of Kfar Saba and Chairman of the Union of Local Authorities in Israel. During World War II Mr. Surkis served in the Jewish Brigade of the British Army. Following the War, he was a distinguished commander of ships carrying immigrants to Israel blockaded by the British Fleet. Mr. Surkis is a member of the Executive Board of the Labor Party and a delegate to numerous international conventions.

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### HAFFNER REQUESTS AID

Sylvia Haffner is currently working on a new book, *Israel's Patterns and Trial Pieces* which requires a considerable amount of assistance from collectors who may be holding such items. Mrs. Haffner would appreciate hearing from all collectors with such holdings. A complete description as to metal content, size and weight is necessary along with an accompanying photo (2 copies please, made to the correct size.)

All material related to the State of Israel is to be included, such as *trade-coins, commemorative, medals*, etc. All issues must be federal issues and not pre-1948.

Only through the cooperation of the collector can this book be as complete as possible. All information and photos should be sent to *Sylvia Haffner, 58 Hechalutz St. Beit Hakerem, Apt. 4, Jerusalem, Israel.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Cont.)

Mark Denberg and Felix Wolf whose assistance made the event so dramatically successful. Sid was MC of the Luncheon; Ed MC'd the General meeting.

Guests of AINA at the AINA luncheon were Virginia Culver, president of ANA; Eva Adams, former director of the U. S. Mint; Chet Krause, publisher of the *Numismatic News*; and Margo Russell, editor of *Coin World*.

More proof of the AMAZING leadership of the AINA people was the way that AINA members and active participants swept the Awards Lists:

*Best in Show: Emil Voigt*

*1st in Foreign: Raphael Ellenbogen*

*1st in Medieval: Jackson Storm*

*2nd in Decorations: Vincent Alones*

*2nd in U. S. Currency: Arthur Reich*

*2nd in Foreign Currency: Agnes Alones*

Your Board met to review AINA business at the ANA Convention. One of the problems of America has reached AINA too. We have no alternative but to raise annual dues to \$8.00 effective January 1, 1975. *Life Membership* will be \$125.00; and that's a check you can send NOW — not after January 1, please.

If you could *not* be part of this most wonderful event, which will be greater than ever in the next year and the next, all you have to do is attend the ANA Convention when it is in your area—and be part of the AINA Day events yourself.

But you don't have to wait for an ANA Convention to be part of the numismatic world's greatest numismatic tour: *you are invited for two full weeks of AINA-type love and friendship in Israel on AINA's Seventh Annual Study Tour to Israel*. The dates have been set for March 4-18th of 1975, ahead of the high-rate season. The tour will depart from New York by EL AL and it includes the range of visits you have possibly spent a lifetime planning towards. Israel's northern border with Lebanon . . . and then south of Jerusalem to Masada on the Dead Sea. There'll be numismatic events and opportunities which will make you friends in Israel

among its collectors and dealers. Our dinners with the leading numismatic notables are already world-famous; now you can share the dinner hour with internationally acclaimed experts.

This year the tour is \$1185 per person, including two meals daily and every other expense of any kind. (Add \$140 if you're single and want a room to yourself.) *Please reserve now* by sending a check for \$100.00 to AINA for each member of your party.

A major new *AINA Project* to be directed by Ed Shade of Mass. is a new venture for us all; the development of an *AINA Forest* on the outskirts of Jerusalem. The forest will be officially named during the 1975 visit of the *AINA 1975 Israel Study Tour*. Please read the story of this AINA project elsewhere in *The Shekel*.

*The New Year is coming*. I, and all of your active friends at AINA's Board, wish you and your family a *truly happy, healthy and prosperous New Year*.

*Shalom!*

Morris Bram, President

## AINA FOREST (Cont.)

then the club could have its own grove of 1000 trees. A forest of many groves is the AINA dream.

Each AINA Club should appoint a *Tree Chairman* and a report of the progress of Tree Sales should be made part of the committee reports at every INS meeting, suggested Mr. Shade.

The formal inauguration of the *AINA Forest* will be in March, 1975 when members of the 1975 *AINA Study Tour to Israel* and members of the Israel Government will meet at the hillside where the AINA forest project will be established.

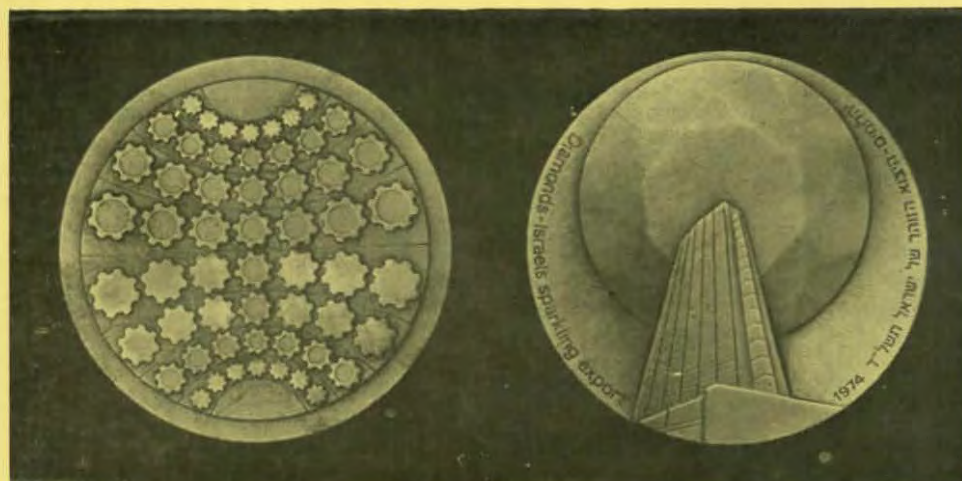
Clubs and individuals who are not members of AINA clubs are urged to start sending checks made out to the JNF, Inc. to: AINA, P. O. Box 3194, Church Street St., N. Y., N. Y. 10008 until a permanent *AINA Forest* post office box is established.



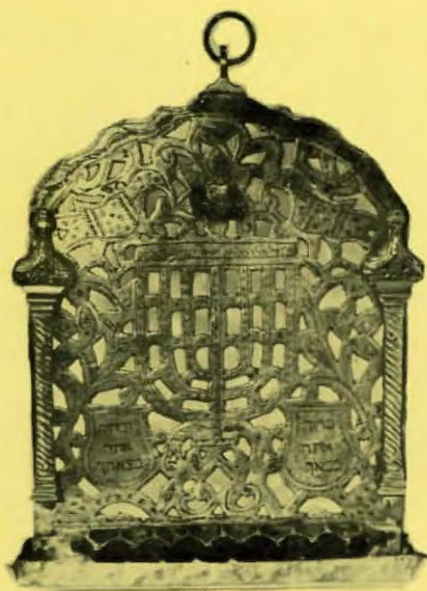
## NEW MEDALS ISSUED IN ISRAEL



1st ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN INTERNATIONAL  
PIANO MASTER COMPETITION



DIAMOND INDUSTRY MEDAL



## XVIIIth CENTURY SYRIAN MENORAH FEATURED ON 10-POUND CHANUKAH COIN

An *Eighteenth Century Menorah* on exhibit at the *Tel Aviv Museum* was selected as the basis of the design of the *1974 Chanukah coin* which will be produced in mintages of 125,000 BU and 90,000 Proof, announces the IGCAM, Jerusalem.

The menorah, made in Damascus of carved silver, features an inscription:

*"Facing the menorah, the seven candles will shed light".*

Two flowers in the design bear inscriptions:

*"Blessed be You who Cometh" and "Blessed be You that Go Forth".*

The new Chanuka coin will be offered only to members of AINA and to subscribers to the IGCAM and will be available in December.